

On May 25th, the Lower House ordered that there be entered in its journal "the Whole Proceedings of the Congress at New York" (p. 62). These are duly entered at this point in the manuscript journal but do not appear in Green's printed "*Votes and Proceedings*" for this session. It would seem they were not printed by Green in his "*Votes and Proceedings*" because he was about to print them separately in pamphlet form. This pamphlet, which is apparently the only contemporary printing of the Proceedings of the Congress, was issued by the Green press in September, 1766, under the title: *Proceedings of the Congress at New York* (Wroth's *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, 1922; p. 229).

At the November–December, 1766, Assembly, the Upper House and the Lower House, in separate addresses to the King, addresses drawn up at the suggestion of Hamersley, the Proprietary's Secretary in England, expressed their gratitude to the King and to Parliament for repeal of the Stamp Act (p. 134). The Lower House passed a bill, which was killed in the Upper House, thanking William Pitt, Lord Camden, and other "distinguishing worthies in the House of Peers and the House of Commons" opposed to the Stamp Act, for their help in effecting its repeal, the bill also providing for the purchase of a statue of Pitt and a portrait of Camden (pp. 209-210). These separate addresses to the King are fully discussed in a later section (pp. lvii-lviii).

Although there had been relatively little mob disorder in Maryland when attempts had been made to distribute the stamped paper at Annapolis, Zachariah Hood, the distributor for this Province, had been hanged in effigy in September, 1765, and the house occupied by him as a distributing office destroyed. Now that repeal was effected and tempers had cooled, the Lower House appointed a committee to consider what were the damages that had been sustained by the distributor and the owner of the house, and what action should be taken. This committee found that the front room on the lower floor of the dwelling house in Annapolis, owned by the estate of Samuel Gaither, had been used as a storeroom by Hood, and that the house had, in September, 1765, been "pulled down and torn to Pieces by a Number of People"; that the house belonged to the estate of Samuel Gaither, whose widow, Ann Gaither, occupied it; and that a certain Wright Mills, a carpenter, had sustained damage by the loss of his tools and materials in the wreckage and for work done by him in fitting up the front room on the lower floor as a storeroom for Hood (pp. 189-190). The Lower House, in a message to the Upper House, asked that in the Journal of Accounts damages of £100 be allowed the representatives of Samuel Gaither for injury done to the house "by unknown persons and that £13:7:3 for his losses be allowed Wright Mills" (pp. 191-192); and to this the Upper House agreed (p. 119). Hood does not seem to have been a loser.

In an address by the Lower House to Sharpe, dated December 6, 1766, the house felicitated the Governor, saying that although the courts "were in a measure shut up and all Business at a stand for many months" during the Stamp Act excitement, there was no injury done to persons or property in the Province, "except a trifling Loss that happened by the pulling down of an old House rented to the Stamp Distributor in the month of September, 1765"